The McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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H. F. BARBOUR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

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FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for and make applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 16, 187[illegible].

W. S. BROWNELL,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA.
C. K. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

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DEALER IN
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PAINTS, OILS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.
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DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
(F. E. STONE, Clerk, late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Opposite Depot. OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED SPURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING & GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL [illegible].

The Letter H.

[The following extraordinary lines are worth repeating. The poem, as mere verse, is very fine—but as an enigma it is marvelous.]

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confest;
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning, and heard in the thunder;
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
Attends at his birth, and awaits him at death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honor and health;
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost with his prodigal heir;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
With the husbandman toils; with the monarch is crowned;
Without it the soldier, the sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home!
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion be drowned.
'Twill soften the heart, though deaf be the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear;
But in shade let it rest like a delicate flower;
Oh! breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

A BOX OF DIAMONDS.

I don't mind telling the story. It's a good many years now since it happened, and sad years some of them were. I was a young man then, and had been knocking about in the Brazils and the West Indies—everywhere in South America, I may say, for I believe I made one of the first parties of Englishmen to cross the Andes from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, no light feat in those days, I can tell you. I was a doctor by profession, and many a time, by the exercise of my professional skill, I have saved my own scalp among the savage Indians of the Pampas. I am not going, however, to tell you anything about the Indians now.

As I said before, I had been knocking around a good deal in South America, and shipped as doctor on board an old tub of a trader bearing Rio Janeiro homeward bound for Bristol, with a full cargo and a couple of cabin passengers.

The Good Hope was commanded by Captain McFarlane, a hard-headed old Scotchman. John Williamson the mate, and a crew of thirteen hands, all told, consisting of Englishmen, Dutchmen, and Swedes. We sailed on the fourteenth of December, a blazing hot day, with scarcely a breath of wind to fill the sails; but the captain was anxious to get away, as yellow fever was in port, and he had no mind to knocking his heels in quarantine any longer than he could help. We had, however, hardly got clear of Raza island when a breeze struck us, and we were soon bowling along as fast as the old ship could be made to step along, all studding sails set, and, so far, a clean bill of health on board.

On the twenty first, however, I was sitting for'ard, getting a breath of fresh air, and smoking my pipe, when Pete, the steward's mate, came up and summoned me aft to see one of our cabin passengers, Mr. William Grierson, who had been very unwell during the night, and began to be afraid that he was in for a touch of the fever. I went aft and saw him, but there did not appear to be any very alarming symptoms just at present, so I prescribed some cooling medicine and left him.

He was, however, worse the next day, and the next, yet it was not a case of yellow fever, and there was something in the symptoms that fairly baffled me. On the twenty-fourth he was so much worse that I began to be seriously alarmed, and communicated my fears to the captain.

"It is not yellow fever, of that I am sure."

"What is it then, doctor?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I can hardly say. Nothing that I can administer seems to do him any good, and he is evidently sinking rapidly."

"Humph!" said the captain, "mysterious, to say the least of it. Does he know of his condition?"

The conversation was cut short by the arrival of Pete, who informed us that Mr. Grierson had been seized with a sudden and alarming access of pain, and was apparently dying, adding that the patient wished to see me at once and alone. In obedience to the summons I went below, and having shut the cabin door, and administered the necessary remedies, asked the dying man the reason for his wishing to see me.

"I wish to see you because I feel that I am dying, and I can put off no longer what I wish to say, if it is to be said at all," responded the patient, feebly. "Fetch me that box from the top of my sea-chest and listen"—

I brought it, a small, oblong, mahogany box, and laid it by his side upon the coverlet, and Mr. Grierson, laying his hand upon it and at the same time detaching the key from a string by which it was suspended round his neck, with which his fingers played nervously during his recital, continued:

"I am a murderer. Aye! you may stare, and think perhaps that my mind is wandering, but it is the truth. Twenty-five years ago—twenty-five years of misery—I committed the deed which I am now in the presence of my Maker about to confess. I was a clerk in a banking house in London, and the facilities and opportunities for peculation offered me were too much for me to withstand, but circumstances occurred which convinced me that discovery could hardly be much longer delayed, and I was casting about how to make my escape while there was yet time. Just at this juncture one of the senior clerks in the house had to be sent down to Bristol in charge of a very large sum of money in gold, and I was deputed to accompany him to guard the treasure.

"In those times matters were differently conducted from what they are in the present day, and we had to take the money in a box, strongly secured and sealed, with us, by the mail coach, which started from one of the old inns in the city for the west of England. There was a sum of two thousand guineas in the box, and the idea suggested itself to my mind that if I could become master of such a sum I could get clear away by some ship leaving Bristol for foreign parts before the bank could become aware of the fact of my escape. But how to get rid of my companion. Briefly—for I feel my strength sinking, and I must hurry forward to the end of what I have to tell you—I procured poison, which I poured into a leathern bottle, which I carried on the road, and, watching my opportunity, offered it to him to drink. He sank back in a corner of the coach and in a few minutes was a corpse. Emptying the remaining contents of the bottle out of the window, and placing the dead man in such an attitude as would lead people to suppose he had died naturally in his sleep, I hailed the guard with every simulation of trepidation, and stopped the coach. The outside passengers got down, and a scene of great excitement occurred. At the next village, the local doctor, who as it happened was a man of no great skill, was sent for, and dexterously insinuating to him that I had known my companion to have suffered from heart disease of some years' standing, with many compliments to the professional acumen of the doctor himself, that worthy was not long in pronouncing it a case of sudden death from disease of the heart, and I was suffered, in view of my representations as to the urgency of my mission to Bristol, to proceed on my journey. This is the bare outline of my crime, the details would only weary you, and my time is short. I succeeded in leaving England and reaching Brazil, where I have amassed a fortune. That fortune is within the box which lies beneath my hand."

He paused, for a violent spasm came over him, and it was not for some time that I could recover him sufficiently to enable him to proceed.

Raising himself in bed with difficulty, he unlocked the box, and disclosed an array of unset diamonds, whose brilliancy dazzled me.

"Here are £50,000 worth of diamonds," proceeded Mr. Grierson. "I have converted all my fortune into these gems, and these I intend to intrust to your care. Take this box at once to your own cabin and return to me for your instructions as to the disposal of the contents."

I hesitated, but he was imperative.

"Not a word—I am dying fast and I implore you to accede to my last request."

I took the box, locked it and left the cabin.

As I opened the door I ran up against Pete.

"What are you doing here?"

"Nothing."

I passed on along the main deck toward my cabin forward, and on my way I met Captain McFarlane.

"How is your patient, doctor?"

"Dying, I fear. He cannot last long."

I passed on, and depositing the box in a place of safety, returned. Grierson was rapidly sinking, and in a few short sentences he instructed me as to the disposal of his property. Ten thousand pounds was to go to the bankers, Messrs. Holt & Wardley, of Lombard street, and the balance to the family of the murdered man, whose name was given me, and whose representative I pledged my word to do my best to discover.

Finally, binding me over not to disclose what I had just been told, except to parties named by him in his dying request, Grierson relapsed into a state of partial insensibility, from which I in vain attempted to rouse him, and before half an hour had elapsed the unhappy man was no more.

Going on deck, I communicated the news to the captain, who gave the necessary directions as to the funeral, which took place next day, and once more we were ploughing our way through the blue water as if nothing had happened.

I was an altered man. The strange commission with which I had been intrusted weighed on my mind. Over and over again in the stillness of the night I opened the box of diamonds, and gazed on the brilliancy of the gems. What proof was there that they were not mine; the box with its brass plate bearing the owner's name could be destroyed in a moment, and then—over and over again the devil whispered to me, but thank God, I resisted the temptation. I would fulfill the trust confided to me, and I prayed fervently for strength to resist the evil promptings of my baser self.

One day I sat alone, the box unlocked on my table, gazing with an irrepressible curiosity, which I was unable to control, on the jewels which scintillated with a devilish luster before my dazed vision. The door suddenly opened and Captain McFarlane entered.

"I beg your pardon, doctor; didn't know you were engaged." But before I could close the box or reply his eye had caught the shimmer of the brilliants.

"Hallo! what's here?"

With a firm hand he closed the lid and read the name upon the plate. Innocent as I was, involuntarily, strengthened by the remembrance of what my thoughts had been [illegible] before his eyes.

"I know all now—that man was poisoned—consider yourself my prisoner."

I endeavored to explain, I told everything as it occurred, and I appealed to the captain to believe the story, or at least to await its reasonable confirmation before acting on his rash conclusion. He was incredulous. One concession I obtained, and that was, that all should be kept secret till our arrival in port, and that I should not be publicly branded as a suspected murderer before the crew.

A fortnight passed, a weary fortnight, during which I repeatedly endeavored to shake the conclusion at which Captain McFarlane had so hastily arrived. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, the captain fell sick. He was suffering from a low fever. I begged him to accept my service.

"Never; you shall not poison me too."

Days passed, and the captain got worse and worse; he babbled in his delirium of poison, of stolen jewels, and night and day I watched at his bedside, jealously excluding everybody who might perchance overhear his ravings and rise up in judgment against me.

One day the crisis came. A few hours would determine all. If he died I was once more a free man, free from the imputation of a foul crime, free to carry out my honest intention of fulfilling the dead man's wishes, but also free from the dread of exposure which to me would be worse, as a bare suspicion, than death itself.

If the captain could but sleep, his life would be saved. How easy to make that sleep his last. The devil was at my elbow, the laudanum bottle in my hand. But at my sorest need the strength to resist was given to me. I poured out the proper dose, and advanced towards the cot in which the captain lay. A strange light was in his eyes. Rising suddenly, and throwing the bedclothes off his tall, lean, sinewy form, he half leaped from the bed, and seizing the box of diamonds, which he had throughout his illness never allowed from beneath his pillow, in one hand, he shrieked:

"Never, never! Will you allow me to be poisoned like a dog! Help! some of you." The effort was too much; clasping the box to his bosom he fell back on his pillow—a convulsive shudder passed over his frame—he was dead.

I don't pretend to analyze my feelings at that moment. My reason well-nigh deserted me. I did not stop to think of the possible consequences. Snatching the box from the relaxing grasp of the corpse I rushed from the cabin and fell over Pete, who was just outside.

"See to the captain. He is dead," and I sped onward; but the powerful man had his hand upon my arm.

"Doctor not go so quick—Mr. Grierson dead, cap'n die, too—doctor got his box of jewels. Give up that box," and he seized me in his grasp and struggled with me for the possession of the box.

At that moment the strength of a lion was in me; I wrestled with my assailant, and, freeing myself from his grasp, made for the companion stairs. I had reached the deck, with what intentions I knew not, but Pete was again with me, wrestling with the strength of a demon for the possession of the prize.

The ship was rolling heavily in a dead calm, and, as we fell together, we slid across the deck toward the lee scuppers. With a superhuman effort I freed my right arm, and, with all my force, threw the box over the quarter-deck railings. It flew open as it fell into the sea, and in the moonlight the diamonds fell like a shower of falling stars into the black water.

The man, seeing my movement, left his hold of me, and sprang forward to catch the box as it fell. A heavy lurch, and I was alone on the deck.

The rapidity with which everything had taken place seemed to have stunned me, and deprived me of the power to utter even one cry for help. When I recovered myself it was too late—Pete and the diamonds were gone forever.

I looked around—the deck was deserted, save by the man at the wheel, who, half hidden by the wheel house, had not seen the struggle.

Can I be blamed? I held my tongue. The captain was buried at dawn, and the chief officer took command of the ship. It was clear that Pete must have fallen overboard, and no one suspected the share I had had in the catastrophe. In due time we arrived at Bristol, and for my own satisfaction I instituted the necessary inquiries as to the individuals named by the man Grierson. The bank had long since ceased to exist. I traced some vague rumor of a man having died suddenly in a stage coach while passing through an obscure village in Somersetshire, but could never obtain any clew to his representatives. It was, perhaps, as well that I failed. I am still a poor man, but I would rather die so than accept the possibility of becoming vested with the terrible risk which attended the unlucky bequest of the box of diamonds.

Hydrophobia from the Bite of a Cat.

Henry Murray was a laborer of sober habits and healthy constitution. On the night of October 18, 1875, while [illegible] one of them. The animal sprang into his face and bit him on the nose, but the wound inflicted being nothing more than a slight scratch, he paid no attention to it. The wound soon healed. A few days ago he felt a pain in his nose, but no thought of the encounter with the cat occurred to him, he supposing he had taken a cold. All that night he complained of a headache, and of feeling languid and the next day was quite ill, although he continued at his work. On the next morning his respiration became labored, and he swallowed with difficulty, saying that his throat seemed to be closing against him. His friends became alarmed at the symptoms, and Dr. John D. Sullivan was called in, who tells the following story of the case:

I was called in and found him in bed, but looking quite well. But, while talking to him, he suddenly jerked up, all his muscles going into a spasm. After telling me of his difficulty in drinking, I called for a glass of water and handed it to him. As he took it his hand began to tremble, and only with great effort he succeeded at last in getting it to his mouth and taking a mouthful. He had no actual dread of water, which hydrophobia literally means, but his throat contracted violently, together with all the muscles of his body. The muscles were affected, but the spasms were nervous. After that was over he seemed as well as ever in his life, except that he felt a soreness in his forehead, he said. At that time I knew nothing about the cat bite, and not liking to frighten him with any questions, I took his father and mother into another room and asked them if he had been bitten by any animal. They said not except some ten years previously, when he had been slightly bitten by a dog. While talking with his father, his mother went back, however, and questioned him on the subject, and he mentioned the cat bite spoken of as the only one. When I saw the symptoms were fully developed, I asked him about it, and he said that for the last two or three days he had had darting pains in his nose. There was, however, no swelling about the spot, nor any discoloration. I saw him again, and his symptoms having become more intense in every way, in spite of the remedies I had applied, I sought a consultation with another physician, and called in Dr. Pilcher. I had administered sedatives with some quinine. The quinine I gave him thinking he might not have recovered from an attack of malarial fever he had had some time before.

When Dr. Pilcher arrived, the symptoms were still worse, although the sedatives were increased, and we thought the steam bath was the only thing that could help him. However, there were no facilities for it there, and when I went to the police station for an ambulance, intending to take him to the hospital, where a bath could be had, I could not get one. It was, however, then too late. He was jumping and struggling violently, his agony being awful to witness. We finally concluded to let him alone, and he went rapidly into collapse, remaining in a very low condition until he died from sheer exhaustion. There was, during his low state, more or less spasmodic action of the muscles and a continual accumulation of foam—"sputum" we would call it—in his mouth, which seemed to choke him when he tried to swallow and to throw him into the spasms. He was not afraid of any fluid, but could not swallow it, the attempt to do so almost asphyxiating him. At such times he grew livid.

Young Murray remarked to Dr. Sullivan that if he could only get the trouble out of his throat he would be all right. He became delirious, and imagined that somebody was outside who wanted to shoot him. He also seemed to fear that the doctors were going to cut his nose off. He gave rational answers to questions, even when violently delirious. Dr. Sullivan is fully of the belief that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. He is also of opinion that if the case had been put under medical treatment two weeks ago, the effects of the virus could have been eradicated from the system, and the life of Mr. Murray saved.

Thirty years ago or more a clock in a neighboring city bore the following appropriate inscription on its dial:

I am old and worn as my face appears,
For I've walked on time for a hundred years;
Many have fallen since I began,
Many will fall ere my race I've run;
I've buried the world with its hopes and fears
In my long, long march of a hundred years.

The right to sell pop-corn at the Centennial exposition has been sold for $8,000.

Items of Interest.

[illegible] the telegraph wires.

A good [illegible] fight.

Eight [illegible] a parent under-standing.

Two Illinois men [illegible] all the lamps in town [illegible]

[illegible] of country, where [illegible] the hat.

According to a very ancient English rhyme, when Christmas falls on Saturday, the winter shall be full of great tempests, that shall slay both man and beast; fruit and corn shall fail greatly, and many old people die.

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the dark ages of the world. Boy hesitates. "Next, Master Brown—can you tell me what the dark ages were?" "Fancies they were the ages before spectacles were invented." "Go to your seat."

"How are you getting on in your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Very well, thank you," answered the girl. "I am glad to hear it," said the lady. "Your employer is a very nice lady, and you cannot do too much for her." "I don't intend to, ma'am," was the innocent reply.

Hot Springs, Ark., keeps up its round of antique amusements. The last paper advises its readers to go up to the park to-day and witness the bees rob the bee-gum. It is worth seeing, and will be quite a treat to those who are not acquainted with the manners and habits of this interesting bird. There will also be skating in the evening.

An unwilling juryman recently excused himself from service by a letter, of which the following is a literal copy: "Sir—As I am a Fauriner and my leng-wich Danich I am not ettel compitint of the Englich lengwich to be a jewry man and my contious du not allow me to geive my openian on wat I do not onder-stan. An answer wil oblight."

The roads in some parts of Germany are lined during the entire distance with rows of poplars, or of apple trees, the branches of which latter bend beneath the weight of the fruit. A fine of three shillings is the penalty for plucking the fruit, consequently it is permitted to ripen, and the owners or the community reap the benefit of their foresight in making shade trees at once beautiful and profitable.

The giving of scholarships at Amherst College is to be on a more critical plan hereafter. All who apply for them must give a full account of their income, including what they earn and receive as gifts, and all their necessary expenses, such as tuition, fuel, room rent, books, etc., and all incidental expenses. They must also pledge themselves not to expend anything for tobacco, liquors, billiards, or dancing lessons.

Strange Hallucination.

One of the most extravagant conceits peculiar to a deranged mind belongs to a poor fellow who may, during every twenty-four hours, be seen at regular times standing about the railroad depots in Louisville. For several months past he has believed himself to be the general superintendent of the railroads leading into the city. In his madness there is method. He has the schedule of every railroad committed to memory, and is on time with the arrival and departure of every train at the various depots in the city. At 7.20 P. M. he is at the Shortline depot to see that the Cincinnati train gets off all right; a few minutes later he is at the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis and Ohio and Mississippi depot, and thence he goes to the Nashville depot, thus making the rounds until all the trains have arrived and departed.

As it is above the dignity of so important an official to command the subordinates in person, he is never known to give an order, but contents himself with standing around the platforms, watching every movement of the employes. After the arrival or departure of a train the countenance of this queer creature lights up with an expression of supreme satisfaction, and without saying a word to any one, complacently puts his hands in his pockets and walks away, with an air of indifference and self-importance.

Won the Money.

"Bet half a dollar I shall fall down! Bet half a dollar I shall fall," murmured an old chap the other evening as, with too much whisky, he was feeling his way down the street. "Bet half a dol—" Just here the old fellow's heels flew as high as his [illegible] and shoulders went back to the ground. Rising to a sitting posture, he took up his hat, rubbed the back of his head, and then said: "Won the money, by thunder! And it is the first bet I've won this winter!"

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - *Editor.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1876.

Republican National Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each organized territory and the district of Columbia.

In calling Conventions for the election of delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reform in the government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776 and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this centennial anniversary of the birth of the republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Com.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

The address is signed by all the members of the committee.

Removing The Financial Block.

The Legislative House Committee on Ways and Means have reported favorably on a bill designed to remove the "lock-up" in the financial affairs of the State, by which the Commonwealth is placed in the position of a defaulting debtor. The bill proves that the sinking funds "shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stock owned by the Commonwealth," together with two-thirds of the receipts from the tax on corporations, except that for the current year one third of the corporation tax only shall go to the sinking fund and two-thirds to the general revenue fund. All other revenues, except those noted, will go to the general revenue fund, applicable to all the State government. If this bill passes, and there is no reason to doubt its prompt passage, it will at once relieve the financial stringency, and enable the State Treasurer to meet at once about six hundred thousand dollars of over-due obligations. But more important than this to the members of the Legislature, it will enable them to draw a portion of their salary from the treasury, and at once relieve them from the vexations of impecuniosity in a community where bar-tenders and tobacco dealers, as well as brokers and other merchandise, are ruthless strangers.

The receipts of the Ways and Means Committee will be reduced this year about $1,400,000, which is about two-thirds of the corporation tax; but after this year the reduction will be only $700,000. The receipts from sale of public works, placed in the Sinking Funds by and Constitution amounts to $50,000; but the receipts from the two million of stock owned by the State, mostly turnpike, canal and bridge, acquired fifty or more years ago, are nix. The revenue from sale of public works and two-thirds corporation tax will yield to the Sinking Fund a total of 2,130,000, which will meet the interest on the public debt and leave seven or eight hundred thousand to apply to the principal. This is nearly half a million more than the Constitutional requirement, and it is likely to keep the revenues down, so that only 250,000 of the debt will be paid annually that the Legislature may determine to cut down taxation. The tax of three cents a ton on coal mined by incorporated companies, or the personal property tax, will probably be reduced or repealed, if the Legislature can see its way clearly to do it.

There is some talk of a general revision of the revenue and tax laws, and a resolution was adopted in the Senate to-day, calling for information that will be requisite should such an attempt be made. In this respect it would be well to make haste slowly. There is no State in the Union in which the burthens of State taxation fall so lightly on the people as Pennsylvania.

The Financial Drift.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, whose senatorial term expires next March, is a confirmed inflationist. To succeed him the Iowa republicans have chosen Governor Kirkwood, an uncompromising hard-money man. That shows how the republican party is steadily consolidating on an out-and-out specie payment basis. Meanwhile we must note *one hundred and three* democrats—a majority of the whole number on their side of the house—voted on Monday to repeal the pledge of resumption made by congress last year. The vote stood 112 in favor of Holman's proposition, which was simply the naked repudiation of the nation's solemn promise to resume in 1876, and 158 opposed it. Of the 112 repudiators 103 were democrats, 7 republicans and 2 grangers or independents. There are altogether 181 Tammany-Confederates in the house, and 103 of them, a large majority, have deliberately put themselves on record as in favor of repudiating our national obligations. Is anything more wanted to prove that the Confederate-democracy, granting that this majority rules, is controlled by inflationists and is opposed to specie payment. And can the country safely trust such a party with the management of the national finances?

If the democracy agree upon a financial policy to go before the country on it will be an impudent sham, for what honest compromise is possible between hard-money men and avowed repudiators and inflationists? If the two wings of the democracy stand by their convictions their party is split in twain; if they dodge the financial question they will run the campaign under false pretence—professing hard-money doctrine in the West and South, and forfeit the respect of all honest men. They cannot dodge this dilemma under any circumstances.—*Buffalo Express.*

Mr. Tucker, member of congress from Virginia, made a speech opposing the centennial appropriation in which he found opportunity to deny that the United State is a nation, and to defend secession. He could see no reason why the people of the South should celebrate the centennial, etc. The democratic managers are in despair about it. They cannot muzzle the hot-heads from the South but that they *will* persist in making states' rights stump speeches on any question that comes up.

The democratic national committee meet on the 22d of February and will probably appoint the 4th of July as the day for the national convention to meet on. They tried this patriotic coincidence dodge in 1868 and sentimental shams won't work any better this year. The people understand these tricks tolerably well.

The *World*, with customary consistency and intelligence, takes the occasion of the execution of Crain, the last of the Williamson County, Ill., marauders, to draw a parallel between those disorders and ku-klux and white liners' raids. And the *World* can't point to a single instance of the hanging of a ku-klux by a southern state government—nor of the trial of one, nor even of the arrest of one; nay, not of an *attempt* to stop the bloody work. Moreover, the *World* and all democracy *approves* the work of the southern marauders in Mississipi and Louisina. Illinois hangs her outlaws—the South elects hers to office. Democracy applauds the latter and points at the former as evidence that Illinois is as disorderly and unsafe as the South.—*Buffalo Express.*

According to General Boynton, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, this is the way the House received Hill's speech:

> To be serious, Mr. Hill's attempt to prove there were no starving, murders, and outrages in those Southern bill on the Northern Democrats as if it were the announcing of their doom. They seem to feel that as yet no party could win in the North which countenances such utterance. And so, while the extreme men among them applauded, the more thoughtful sat silent, as a funeral bearing was only appropriate to the occasion.

Sixteen hundred and eighty-eight bills have been introduced in congress thus far, and the pile grows every day. If the house does not stop talking and go to work pretty soon, it will be smothered under the accumulation of business undone. Too muchee talkee talkee.

The Ohio Legislature has repealed the celebrated Ghegan bill. Every Republican voted for the repeal and every Democrats voted against it.

Chief Justice Chase put the amnesty issue in a very clear light, when he pithily said: "Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets."

The south must have been literally flooded with loyal Union men during the war. 50,000,000 in bills of damages have been presented thus far to the court of claims by these "loyal" men. Their only hope for payment is in the prospect of a complete Democratic "restoration;

A western paper sums up the amnesty debate as follows: There are 740 persons who have not been amnestied. The Republicans stand willing to vote amnesty to 739, but the Democrats prefer to leave the whole number disfranchised rather than permit a vote on excepting the Andersonville murderer.

The New York *Herald* says: "Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was two years ago the best abused of men as a candidate for Governor. Now his old enemies call him a model Governor." Yes. And the same "old enemies," when abusing him for everything that was vile and dishonest, knew just as well as they do now that he was an honest man and a model Auditor General.

"TURN BACK THE HAND."

From The N. Y. Tribune

Have we then been counting time too fast, and must we turn back the hands upon the dial plate? It was pleasant to think, while grass was growing on the torn battle-fields and grain was springing up in the ragged furrows of the war, and kindly nature was at her healing work wherever armies had marched and cannon scorched the plano and graves been dug, that time was setting us each day further from the bitter griefs and burning passions of that fearful time, quenching the hate it engendered and mellowing into tenderness the memories it left us. We did not suppose, we could not hope, that in every breast either North or South the fire that had raged so fiercely had gone out; that there was no spark of passion or hatred or revengeful feeling left. We could not in our hopes or expectations draw so largely upon men's frailty for the diviner quality in his nature. We asked of them no sacrifice of feeling or of opinion, no recantation or confession; nothing but that they should recognize the logic of events, admit that the cause for which they fought was lost, the occasion for secession removed, and express a willingness to return to their allegiance. Nothing dishonorable or unreasonable was demanded of them. If the victors were magnanimous, the vanquished were for the most part manly and frank. There was no parade of repentance, no manner of regret; it was enough that while they maintained their pride they banished resentment. There's exceptions. There were men in the South whom no grace of forgiveness could touch, no amnesty soften. They were not great men or brave men; they were the small, mean, and spiteful. We expected nothing of them, but were willing they should nurse their venom and miserably live out their generation. We did not dream, however, that these men or any of them would be put forward, as representatives of the Sothern people, or that they themselves would have the assurance to ask office at the hands of any political party. Above all, we could not suppose that any party would take the responsibility of making them representative by giving them official positions.

It seems we were too fast. The Democratic party chooses for the Government places in its gift men whose venom is proof against kindness, who cannot forget to hate, and who in cold blood and with forethought and deliberation glory in the work of murder and give posthumous honor to an assassin. Here was one man in all the South—let us hope in the name of humanity there was but one such—who three years ago, in 1872 or 3, the war having been seven years closed, the men who forsook the Government and took up arms against it having been pardoned and restored to the privileges they had forfeited, and an era of reconciliation been opened—who at such a time and under such circumstances gave to his own helpless child a name for that child to bear through all its future life, and bearing it to show to all the world its father's undying hatred for a government that had pardoned him his hissing malignity to the memory of a great and tender-hearted man who had never harmed him, and his reverence for an assassin whose name only survives by its infamy. Think of it for a moment! What kind of a man must he be who dowers his just born child with the name of John Wilkes Booth? Does it in the coldest of cold blood, with deliberation and not upon impulse. Seven years after the commission of the murder which sent a thrill of horror through all the South as through the North; a murder so horrible that in the very white heat of the war, when the passions of men were at their angriest pitch, no decent man anywhere did other than denounce it as a most infamous crime this man calmly fastens on his own poor helpless infant the murderer's name. This was not idiocy; though it seems incredible that it should be done by a person of ordinary intellect and intelligence. It was just dull brutality; beastly cruelty. The man who could approve of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln would be just such a monster as to curse his own flesh and blood with such a christening and make his child the instrument for carrying over to the next generation the badge of his father's shame. Poor child, to be thus fathered and thus handicapped for life.

And now, there being such a man, such a patriot, such a citizen, and such a father, where do we find him? Ask Mr. Morrison, Chairman of Ways and Means, leader of the Democratic party in Congress. He found him and appointed him clerk of his Committee, where he draws pay from the Government he so loyally supports. Ask Mr. Michael C. Kerr, the Democratic Speaker of the House who made Mr. Morrison the leader of the House and gave him the opportunity to appoint this man. Ask the Democratic party, which elected Mr. Kerr and Mr. Morrison, and which is responsible for their acts and for the appointment of this representative Democrat. Who is this man, who within three years has recorded at the baptismal front over the head of his infant son his reverent regard for President Lincoln's assassin? Is he of the sort that the Democratic party chooses out for its honors and emoluments? Is this what we are voting to bring in when we aid in securing a Democratic victory? If so, let us know it and have a fair understanding. We have held the Republican party responsible for its appointments; we do the same with the Democrats. This man is not Mr. Morrison's or Mr. Kerr's exclusively. He is the party's. It must carry him. He is not conspicuous, to be sure. He is only clerk of a committee. But there is not any place obscure enough to shelter such a man where he can draw Government pay. He affronts justice; he shocked common decency. The man who applauds assassination would be an assassin himself if he dared. There is no fitness, no propriety, no sense in his being anywhere where the eyes of self-respecting citizen may light on him, much less in any public place where the nation's gorge rises at sight or sound of him.

Mr. Morrison, neither you nor your Speaker nor your party can afford to appoint to office a man who seven years after Mr. Lincoln's murder christened his own son with the murderer's name.

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SMETHPORT, Pa.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.
M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mrsna Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.
May 18, 1875.

J. P. WENDEL,
Dealer in
FINE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, PORK, LARD,
SALT, AND FISH,
Selected
TEAS.
Pure
COFFEES and SPICES.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

"A Woman fair to look upon."

SARA, THE PRINCESS.

Facsimile of a Celebrated Oil Painting by BROCHART, in 22 oil colors—size 17x22 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich Oriental costume, romantic Eastern landscape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gallery. CANVASSERS are wild over it, and are competing for the cash premiums. Send for our splendid offer.—Address,
J. B. FORD & Co., New York City.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACCM.	leaves	Renovo	4 50 p. m.
"	"	Driftwood	5 58 p. m.
"	"	Emporium	6 55 p. m.
"	"	St. Marys	7 55 p. m
"	arr. at	Kane	9 30 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	11 05 p. m.
"	"	Emporium	1 10 p. m.
"	"	St. Marys	2 00 p. m.
"	arr. at	Erie	7 50 p. m.

Eastward.

RENOVO ACCM.	leaves	Kane	8 00 a. m.
"	"	St. Marys	9 43 a. m.
"	"	Emporium	10 45 a m.
"	"	Driftwood	11 45 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	1 05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 20 p m.
"	"	Kane	3 50 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	5 10 p m
"	"	Emporium	6 05 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	8 25 p m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	6 50 a m.

Renovo Accm. and Kane Accm. connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Division and B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph
AND
Copying Gallery,
Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 20 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done, should call soon. ☜

J. G. EATON,
DEALER IN
Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
TIN & WOODEN WARE,
New Store,
Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water
12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

T. MULLIN, Jr.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES,
LIQUORS,
& SEGARS.
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
AND
HOUSE MOULDINGS.
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c
Port Allegany, Pa

SMETHPORT

GRADED SCHOOL.

The Winter Term Commenced
Wed December 22, 1875
J. W. Kales, Principal.

S. R. Smith,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS
AND
Groceries,
At Hamlin Station,
Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.
Too numerous to mention,
PRINTS Warranted fast colors, &c 8c per yd.
Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.
16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2
LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.
MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & MERETES CLOTHS,
FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department
is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department
is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of
HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINE, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,
Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AN Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINE
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

—x—

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WE Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. AL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory
Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE & ORD

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Carl Schurz thanks this should be the Centennial Year.

—Religious meetings are still continued in the M. E. Church each night this week.

— We have an interesting correspondence from Eldred this week, with the promise of more.

— The County Commissioners of Clinton county have reduced the salary of their Clerk $100.

— Revival services in the Union church at Eldred have been postponed until the roads are in a more fitting condition for travel.

— Bishop, the architect, is preparing the plans for a new parsonage for St. Elizabeth's church, to be built next summer. It is to be no, cheap affair.

— Dr. D. V. Crossmore, of Kane, has been stopping in this place a few days. He has almost fully recovered the use of his broken limb.

— Carl Schurz is paid $100 a night for telling the American people how immoral and corrupt they have become since the days of the tories, cow-boys and Benedict Arnold.

— A son of Timothy Lane, on Cole Creek, about 15 years of age, killed a huge bear a few days ago, with his little rifle. The boy has reason to be proud of his exploit.

— The editor left town this afternoon, leaving the compositors without any "spondulix;" and if some of our good subscribers will call and settle for their four or five years back pay on the MINER, it will be thankfully received by the "devil."

— Sheriff sales and all other court advertisements for February Court must appear in next week's issue. All such advertisements must be in our hands before Tuesday night to insure insertion.

— An exhaustive article on suicides notes the fact that no member of the editorial trade has ever committed suicide. They are not such fools as to furnish other papers first-class items—that's the reason.

If you want to rest sweetly, regardless of a troublesome conscience purchase one of Carter's patent bed springs. We have tried them for the first week, which accounts for our late rising in the morning.

JUD. NURSE. Ag't

— We are also one of the editors of the Lyceum paper this week. To fill both editorial positions at once is a large contract for a sick man, and we fear that either one or both positions will be poorly occupied.

— It is the general expression in this section that Mrs. Livermore's lecture is thus far the best that has been delivered in the Olean Course. She carries off the belt from both Douglass and Schurz. Good for Mary.

— We are now, for a week or two, a chi'dless widower. As it is leap year, and our wealth and good disposition being generally known, we hope this state of things will not continue. It might prove embarrassing to us, for we always hate to say No.

— One of our prominent and good looking business men was mistaken for Carl Schurz at Olean last Friday, and was soon the centre of a large crowd of admiring gazers. Didn't they feel cheap, though, when they found they were wasting their admiration upon a McKean county hardware merchant.

— We hear that arrangements are being made by the officers of the P. & E. Railroad to put on the road two additional passenger trains, some time between this and the first of next month. One of the additional trains will run between Erie and Philadelphia and the other between Buffalo and Philadelphia.

— For a straightforward plea to the question of "Guilty or not guilty?" commend us to that Missouri chap on trial for murder: "If your Honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live, neither. An' I should be much obliged to your Honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

— We met a friend of the olden time in Olean the other day, in the person of "Bob." Hakes, editor and proprietor of the Friendship Register. Ten years ago "Bob." was one of our first tutors in the printing art, in the old Wellsville Free Press office, and although we have not seen him since until last Friday, we could not see that he had grown a day older. He is publishing in Friendship one of the best papers in Allegany county, and we are pleased to learn from him that it is well supported by the business men of that prosperous town, as it should be. A continuation of prosperity is our heartiest wish for you, Bob.

— To the Committee of the Olean Lecture Course, and especially to W. H. Mandeville, its Chairman, the people of Smethport and other towns about Olean should feel very grateful for the unwearied attention to their comfort and convenience in attending the lectures thus far this winter. Mr. Mandeville as principal manager of the arrangements seems perfectly adapted to the position. His duties are often very trying when overwhelmed, as was the case last Friday afternoon, with applicants all wanting the best seat in the house. He not only gave all a seat, but each one appeared to have just the one he wanted. To his efforts more than any other one thing are due the success of the lecture course.

A Friendly Word to Subscribers.

We have ten thousand good and sufficient reasons to be aware of the fact that the times are hard and that money is very scarce. We are exceedingly gratified to be able to say that thus far none of our subscribers have concluded to reduce their expenses by stopping their MINER. There are some things that are necessary, and that the people must have, regardless of the scarcity of money. The MINER is one of those things. Yet we cannot but notice in turning the pages of our subscription book that the number of unpaid subscriptions is constantly increasing. Many good patrons who have heretofore been prompt are now slow. We conclude therefore that they want the paper but find it difficult to raise the necessary "collateral." Now the good Lord knows that there can be no one in McKean county who really needs what is due him more than the editor of this paper, as he has to pay cash for his paper and material, regardless of the hard times. But we don't want any old or new patron who really wants the MINER to do without it because he can't pay for it now. And, further, we do not propose at present to prosecute anybody because he owes six months, or twelve months or two years subscription and can't or won't pay it. Those who want to pay and can't, or even those who can pay and don't want to, can stick a pin there, and rest easy on that point. The former we do not wish to prosecute, and we have not the means to pay lawyers, justices and constables for following up the latter. Therefore those who can pay us and won't do it have hereby due notice that while we continue in our present frame of mind they can cheat and defraud us with perfect impunity—and God have mercy on their souls. Any good friend and brother and subscriber to the MINER, who is honest and wants to pay his debts, but is unable to raise $1,50 or $2,00 to pay for his paper, and will tell us so, will receive our hearty sympathy and the MINER regularly until he can pay for it—or until we are sold out by the Sheriff. Them's our sentiments at present writing.

Carl Schurz's Lecture.

The Olean Library Lecture Committee evidently realized handsomely from the lecture by Carl Schurz last Friday evening. The hall (which is sometimes facetiously called an Opera House) was packed to its utmost capacity. There must have been about a thousand people present. They came from every direction. Cuba, Franklinville, Port Allegany, Smethport, and other towns each sent large delegations. A special train run from this place loaded with passengers, besides a large number who went down in the afternoon. The audience was sufficiently large and intelligent to have given inspiration to the most impassive and apathetic speaker. But Mr. Schurz did not "enthuse" very perceptibly. His subject as he treated it was not one upon which one could easily get up a great amount of enthusiasm. The objective point of his lecture was what is known as the Civil Service Reform. The lecture was simply a well written and passably delivered essay appealing for a higher order of statesmanship, a higher grade of honesty among office holders, and a higher grade of morals among all classes of our people. He urged the emulation of the examples of Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton as models of purity, integrity, honor and dignified statesmen. To believe him we must believe that those men were almost divine and had none of the faults common to mankind, and that all office holders and all classes of people of their day and up to the time that official patronage was given to party friends, under Jackson, were pure in their habits, simple in their tastes, uncorrupted and incorruptible. But we have never believed the current bosh about the angelic qualities of our forefathers and the satanic tendencies of the present age, and Carl Schurz failed to make us believe it. To the remainder of his lecture, which was simply a statement of facts, which we all knew and have read and heard hundreds of times, regarding the many evils growing from the making of official places the reward of political service and influence, we heartily subscribe, as does every one who has given the subject any thought or observation. Yet the force of his anathemas upon the dishonesty and corruption in the public service was somewhat shaken when he admitted, as he was compelled to, that, after all, a very large majority of government officials were yet honest and incorruptible, and that every effort was being made by the government to ferret out and punish the dishonest and corrupt members of the service. Taken altogether it was a good lecture, although there was not a single new or brilliant thought or idea advanced. The great majority of those whom we have heard express an opinion were disappointed, because they expected a more brilliant effort from the great German orator and Statesman.

Lyceum Programme.

Following is the Programme of Lyceum exercises for next Tuesday evening.

Essay—Cora Backus.
Select Reading—Ida Moses.
Declamation—Bate Sartwell.
Five minute Speeches { Maggie Hogg. Maggie Mullin.
Paper { E. G. Brown, G. M. Smith.
Debate opened by Mrs. Henry Kag.

RESOLVED, That the exploring expeditions to the Artic Seas are an unnecessary and unprofitable expenditure of life and money.

Music under direction of Kate Freeman and Beverly Downey.

G. M. SMITH, President.
H. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

An Unlucky Find.

As W. S. Brownell, our worthy citizen, merchant and Associate Judge, was crossing the street in front of his store on Monday, his pocket-book, containing some $87 in cash, slipped from his pocket, unbeknown to its owner. It was some time before he missed it, and it was then concluded that some one had taken it from his pocket while he had his coat off in the store for a few moments to do some heavy lifting. But upon further inquiry it transpired that a Mr Tubbs, of this place, had seen a man pick up a book in front of the store; that the man first showed it to Mr. Tubbs, but as soon as he opened it and saw the glisten of the greenbacks changed his mind, put it in his pocket and walked off. Mr. Wallace Ostrander also saw the man pick the book up and recognized him as a man living at or near Hamlin. The next day Mr. Brownell went up to call upon the gentleman, who it was discovered bore the illustrious name of Daniel Webster. He denied all knowledge of the book, and finally ordered Mr. B. out of his shanty. In the afternoon a warrant was issued for his arrest, and an examination was held before Justice Smith in the evening. The evidence of Mr. Tubbs and Mr. Ostrander was conclusive, and Daniel Webster was committed to jail in default of $300 bail. Daniel Webster thought he had made a lucky find, but a few years in the Penitentiary will convince the degenerated statesman that it was a very unlucky one.

P. S.—Daniel has concluded after an imprisonment of one night to return the money, within a few dollars of the full amount. The bail was reduced then to $100, which was secured by his depositing the amount with the bondsmen.

Literary Curiosity.

A lady occupied a whole year in searching for and fitting the following thirty-eight lines from English and American poets. The whole reads as if written at one time and by one author:

LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
—Young.
Life's a short summer—man is but flower:
—Dr. Johnson.
By turns we catch the fatal breath and die—
—Pope.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
Prior.
To be is better far than not to be,
—Sewell.
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy:
—Spencer.
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb—
—Daniel.
The bottom is but shallow whence they come—
Sir Walter Raleigh.
Your fate is but the common fate of all;
—Longfellow.
Unmingled joys here do no man befall;
—Southwell.
Nature to each allots its proper sphere.
—Congreve.
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;
—Churchhill
Custom does often reason overrule
—Rochester.
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
—Armstrong.
Live well—how long or short permit to heaven.
—Milton.
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
—Bailey.
Sin may be clasped so close we can not see its face
—French.
Vile intercourse where virtue has not place.
—Sommerville.
Then keep each passion down, however dear.
—Thomson.
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear
—Byron.
Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay
—Smollet.
With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
—Crabbe.
Soar not too high to fall but stoop to rise;
—Massinger.
We masters grow of all that we despise.
—Crowley.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem
—Beattie.
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a Dream.
—Cowper.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave
—Sir Walter Davenant.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
—Gray.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.
—Willis.
Only destructive to the brave and great.
—Addison.
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
—Dryden.
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
—Francis Quarles.
How long we live, not years, but actions tell;
—Watkins.
That man lives twice who lives the first life well;
—Herrick.
Make, then, while ye may, your God your friend.
—Herrick.
Whom christians worship, yet not comprehend.
—Hill.
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just.
—Danna.
For, live how we may, yet die we must.
—Shakespeare.

From Mrs. Senator Fenton.

Dr. Fenner's improved Cough Honey (1) will break up a cold in the head, before any cough has yet formed, in two to three hours. (2) It will relieve any cough in one hour less. (3) It is the best remedy known for the relief of irritable and worrisome children. It is pleasant to take, handsome in appearance, safe in its action and certian in its effect. It does not dry the cough but loosens and heals. From the lowly cottage to the princely palace and offices of State come orders and commendations:

From the wife of Hon. R. E. Fenton, U. S. Senator, ex-Governor of New York, etc.

Jamestown, N. Y. June 22, 1873.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir.—I am much improved by the use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and nerve tonic, and desire to continue it a little longer. Please send me one or two bottles more; also another bottle of your Improved Cough Honey, which we prize highly. Very truly,

MRS. R. E. FENTON.

From John B. Miner, a wealthy banker of Fredonia, N. Y. I was afflicted with a harrassing cough. Three doses of Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey entirely relieved me.

J. B. MINER.

From Prof. H. R. Sanford, President of the New York State Teacher's Association, Supt. of Public Schools at Middletown, N. Y., etc.

From repeated and present use of Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey in my family, I am free to say that I consider it the best remedy now known for coughs. Its action is prompt and reliable. In the frequent colds so common among children, the use of the Cough Honey will prove a great boon.

H. R. SANFORD.

A Large size sample bottle for 15 cents. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Each larger size holds three times as much as the next smaller. Ask for a circular entitled "People's Remedies."

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by A. B. Armstrong, Agent for Smethport.

Eldred Items.

— Mr. McKean Dennis, of this village, has started a Hair cutting and Shaving saloon over the store of Messrs. Barden & Roberts. Mr. D. is well and favorably known in this section for his kind and obliging manners, and as this is a want that has long been needed in this place we anticipate for him a lively trade.

DONATION.—Quite a respectable crowd gathered together in the Union church on Wednesday evening last, to be present at the donation for the Rev. A. W. Merrivile, the respected resident pastor of the Methodist church—nearly $50 was raised, which amount would have been made much larger had the roads not have been in such a wretched condition, but we understand that there will be another donation to the same party in a week or two. We hope it may be as good a one, as the Rev. gentleman is striving hard to fulfil the arduous duties imposed upon him.

LYCEUM.—A meeting was held in the village school house on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., to take steps for the formation of a Lyceum or Debating society. Nearly 40 names were enrolled, and the following officers appointed President, Dr. W. Sibley; Secretary, Mr. H. Taylor. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday evening the 22nd, when the following subject will be the theme of discussion:

RESOLVED, That the rights of suffrage be extended to women.

— On Saturday evening last, a full meeting of the members of the newly formed Lyceum was held in the school house to discuss the subject propounded at the previous meeting. Dr. W. Sibley in the chair, who called the meeting to order at half past seven o'clock. The subject—Shall Women have the rights of suffrage—was well and ably discussed. Mr. Frank Wheeler leading the affirmative and Mr. W. A. Young, the negative; the negative having decidedly the best of the argument according to the decision of the President. The meeting broke up about half past nine o'clock to meet again on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock on which nights the future meetings of the Society are to be held. Subject for Tuesday evening's discussion:

RESOLVED, That Intemperance has caused more misery than the late civil war. Visitors are cordially invited, and a good time is anticipated.

— Hon. A. T. Barden has purchased of Elder Bennett a building lot in the centre of our village, and in close proximity to the depot. We are led to understand that Mr. B. contemplates erecting some tenement houses on this lot. We hope this is correct, as it is impossible at the present time to rent a house in the village.

— Mr. Edson, of Bradford, has also purchased a lot of the Elder next to the store of Young & Barden, and is already framing the timbers for the erection of dwelling house, etc. Mr. Henderson Kaufman is busy putting him up a new shop to be used for carpentering and building purposes.

CORRESPONDENT.

A FEW FACTS DEMONSTRATED BY FIGURES.—If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; say his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 50 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on those prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year, when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 25 cts. for butter and 35cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid as he must at one time, $2 75 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even supposing any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1 14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people; they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit, where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last weeks purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and sold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers, fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is at R. O. SMITH'S, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

NOTICE

W. S. Summerson, who for some time has been located in Renovo has opened up a Photograph Gallery in the village of Kane, where the Ladies and Gentlemen of McKean County and surrounding country will find us, anxious to do their work in our profession at very reasonable rates. As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm we will go into different sections of the country and take Stereoscopic Views and Landscapes, indeed anything and everything in our line. Those who wish a splended life-like Photograph of herself or himself or friend taken place call at the Gallery.

At Frank Kern's
NEW SHOP
Is done all kinds of
BLACK-SMITHING
at the shortest notice and lowest rates
FOR CASH
Shop on Water street.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Treasurer of Smethport School District for the School year ending June 1, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Amount in hands of Treasurer as per past report	$145 48
Amount received of I. S. Gleason as per receipt	5 50
Amount of tax collected	1125 40
Amount received on judgment B. R. Train	166 78
Amount on draft from State	45 79
Amount received for Tuition	12 25
Amount on School Orders in hands of Treasurer	155 00
Amount received from sale of bonds	6960 00
Total amount	$8406 14

EXPENDITURES.

By amount of drafts redeemed	7645 25
By amount of coupons redeemed	287 56
Total amount	$7983 81
Balance due district June 1, 1875, from Treasurer	$473 33

L. ROGERS, President,
I. S. GLEASON, Secretary.
Jany. 27, 1876.

Notice.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its coming session of 1876, to pass a law authorizing Lumber dealers in the counties of McKean and Potter to adopt each mark to be put upon logs and lumber of all kinds, and have the same registered in the office of the Prothonotary of said counties; and also fixing a penalty for defacing said mark or fraudulently taking possession of any logs or lumber so marked, &c.

CHARLES JORDON, and others.
Jany. 1, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that J. M. Rouble, Guardian of Michael Erhart, has filed in the Orphan's Court of McKean County, his final account as said Guardian, and that the same will be presented for confirmation in the next stated Orphan's Court to be held at Smethport on the 4th Monday of Feby. next, A. D. 1876.

C. K. SARTWELL,
Clerk Orphans Court.
Smethport, Jany. 17, 1876.

License Petition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed in the Court of Quarter Session of McKean County, petitions for License,

H. Friedenberg, Hotel, Bradford Village.
R. E. Looker, Hotel, Kane.
Keron Kanlon, Wholesale & Retail, Port Allegany.
Peter Heaton, Restaurant, Bradford boro'.

Witness my hand and seal, of office at Smethport, Jany. 17, 1876.

C. K. SARTWELL, Clerk. [LS]

Auditors Notice.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County to distribute the funds arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of James Doyle, Thos. McMahon and John McMahon, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Prothonotary's Office, in Smethport, on Saturday the 29th day of January A. D 1876, at two o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested can attend, and be heard or else be for ever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.
Jan. 6, 1876.—4t

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE of }
JAMES BUTLER }
deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named James Butler, late of Ceres Township in the County of McKean, have been granted to Bridget P. Butler, residing in said township of Ceres. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Bridget P. Butler without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

BRIDGET P. BUTLER.
Jan. 3, 1876 —6t

SARAH V. BROWN BY HER NEXT FRIEND EDWIN KILBURY vs. ABEL BROWN. } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKEAN COUNTY, NO. 3 FEBRUARY TERM, 1875.

Abel Brown. the above named respondent is hereby notified and required to be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the fourth Monday of February next to answer the petition and libel of Sarah V. Brown, the above named libellant, and show cause if any you have why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you agreeably to the prayer of the petition and libel of the said libellant exhibited against you before our said Court.

THOS. KING, Sheriff.
Smethport, January 1, 1876.

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF }
M. N. POWELL dec'd. }

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of the above named M. N. Powell, late of Smethport Borough, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to G. M. Smith and T. V. Powell, residing in said borough. All persons therefore having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrators without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

G. M. SMITH, }
T. V. POWELL, } Administrators.
Jan. 6, 1876.—6t

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF }
FRANCIS BURT, DEC'D. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Francis Burt, late of Keating township, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to P. Ford, residing in Smethport Borough. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

P. FORD, Administrator.
Jan. 6, 1876—6t

Administrators Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's Court of McKean County, I will expose at public sale on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises (as hereinafter described) the following real estate situate in the township of Norwich, county aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post standing 17 and 8-10 rods east of the northeast corner of lot No. 40; thence south 90 rods to a post; thence west 106 and 7-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 90 rods to a post corner in north line of said lot No. 40; thence east 106 and 1-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less, and being part of sub division No. 40, in Wilsons survey; having thereon one frame house, one barn, a stream of water, about 26 apple trees, and 16 acres improved, being the same premises lately owned and occupied by Wilson E. Burdick, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash on confirmation of sale by the Court and the balance one year thereafter with interest from date of sale and to be secured by judgment lien.

IRA BURDICK,
Adm'r Est. of Wilson E. Burdick, dec'd.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE
SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augers
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Casters
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Compasses
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Clevises
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glass
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hose
Irons all kinds—and Fluting, candle and [illegible]
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Pliers
Rakes
Rasps
Rivets
Ropes
Razors
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Sewing
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Screws
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tea cattles
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c. &c.

Also Agent for the reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.
Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

S. A. Bishop,
ARCHITECT
And Superintendent.
OFFICE—On second floor of MINER Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
OLEAN, N. Y.
The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v1s-n2

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In School Books

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Fresh Arrival
OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
FOR
FALL & WINTER
At SAM. GUNZBERG'S.

WE have determined to make LOW PRICES LOWER. Our salesroom is filled with all the newest patterns and the best makes of the season. We have the most elegant

OVERCOATS

to be found, and of which we will make a specialty this year. Also a fine assortment

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, VALISES, &C

Buying only in large quantities, to supply
Three Large Stores,
we are enabled to give you great inducements in prices. We offer a fine selection of

Youths, Boys & Childrens Clothing.

All we ask is to call and examine our goods and weigh the extraordinary advantages we offer, and you will leave convinced that it is the best place to buy your good.

Herman Cohn, Manager.
26-1y

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

BUTTERMILK CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half pint sour buttermilk, one pint flour, one-half teaspoonful soda; bake three-quarters of an hour.

BUTTER SCOTCH (CANDY).—One cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of flavoring, a little water, and boil until hard.

FRENCH LOAF.—Three and one-half cups flour, four eggs, one cup butter, one cup milk, two cups sugar, three even teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, one-half pound currants.

TEA BISCUIT.—One quart flour, butter size of an egg, two cups buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, same quantity of salt. Instead of buttermilk use sweet milk, with one-half teaspoonful cream tartar.

DRESS WASH.—A very nice thing for a lady to keep a bottle of this on her dressing table always, for little spots on her garments: One quart of boiling water, half an ounce of camphor, one ounce of borax; after cooling, half a pint of alcohol.

BEEF LOAF.—One and one-half pounds of lean steak chopped very fine, two eggs, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful pepper, one small cup of rolled cracker. Mix well, and form into a loaf; put bits of butter on top, and bake. A fine relish for lunch or tea.

SPONGE CAKE.—One cup sugar (pulverized is best), one cup flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda. Beat the eggs and sugar together for a few moments, then add the flour and cream of tartar, and lastly the soda; bake about half an hour.

A GOOD AND PLAIN MOLASSES CAKE.—Put in a coffee cup one tablespoonful of lard or butter and one teaspoonful of soda, put on four tablespoonfuls of boiling water, and fill the cup with molasses; stir a little, then add nearly two cupfuls of flour; stir well, and bake in warm gem pans in a moderate oven. Good, either hot or cold.

PICKLES.—A delicious pickle can be made after the following manner: One large white cabbage chopped fine in a chopping tray, two quarts of clear vinegar; take one teaspoonful of ground cloves, the same of cinnamon, allspice, and mace, tie these in a piece of cloth and put them in the vinegar, with one tablespoonful of salt and one-half ounce of whole cloves; place the vinegar in a kettle or pan with the spice and cabbage and boil five minutes; put away in a jar to cool, and you have a pickle fit for a king.

Leaf Mold.

No article of a fertilizing description, says a correspondent, enters so largely into garden composts as leaf mold in some form or other, perhaps as much because it is almost always procurable as that it is so useful for many purposes. Mold from tree leaves, or from a compound of leaves and litter, is of course referred to here, and not vegetable mold of any description, such as the decomposed refuse of garden crops, etc., in good measure for some purposes, but not a substitute for leaf mold proper. With the assistance of leaf mold and a little sand the gardener may reduce the heaviest and most uncompromising soil to a condition fit for any purpose. But he may also overdose his composts with it. It is quite certain that leaf mold is often used to excess, and with no good results. It is one of the best root producers that can be employed, and is chiefly useful on this account, but it is not a sustaining manure, and is only serviceable when mixed with soils of a substantial description. Hence it is generally used for mixing with maiden loam, whether turfy or otherwise; but for kitchen gardens or flower beds to which organic manures have been added for years it is of little value. In fact, there are many things, such as lobelias, geraniums, and other bedding plants, and vegetables, such as turnips, carrots and beets, etc., that never thrive successfully in a soil overladen with humus. It suits potatoes and peas, particularly if lime is given with it. Lettuce, parsley and spinach, that grow quickly, delight in it, but it is not of great value to the brassica tribe, unless in heavy soils. It is on the potting bench that leaf mold is most constantly in request, being required for the majority of pot-plants, and, in the absence of peat, indispensable for seed sowing. It is not advisable, however, to use it where bottom-heat is employed, unless it is thoroughly decayed and free from pieces of sticks or tree seeds, such as oak or beech mast. Wherever the latter is buried in heated beds or borders it generates fungi to an alarming extent. Beech leaves make the worst leaf mold. Oak leaves are the best of all for every purpose, and next to them a general mixture is best, always keeping out beech if practicable. Spent hot-beds generally supply the stock of leaf mold, but one year's fermentation does not fit it for cultural purposes. It should be laid up in a heap, and left till it is reduced to a fine black mold. The proportion of leaf mold that should be employed for pot plants or beds depends upon the texture of the loam used. To one good but heavy loam here we add bulk for bulk for general purposes (not weight for weight), besides sand; this is not too much for the compost at the end of the year, by which time the mold has decayed considerably, but has the appearance still of a strong loam. Such plants as cinerarias, calceolarias, pelargoniums and balsams thrive well in it, but with a less proportion of mold they root but slowly and do not thrive. Light, sandy or brown loams seldom require leaf mold, but well-rotted cow manure may be given with advantage.

The people of San Francisco show a growing fondness for reading. Over twenty thousand books have been stolen from the Mercantile library in one year.

Infernal Machines.

Other forms of infernal machines have been imported into the discussions which have arisen upon the Mosel catastrophe. Among these is the coal shell and the rat, of the latter of which there are two species. The London Times says: The coal shell is a hollow brass casting, representing a small lump of coal, about five inches long by three inches wide and two and one-half inches deep. At each end is a hole for clearing out the core of the casting and afterward for filling it with the explosive compound. The object of these shells would appear to be not so much the destruction of the ship by their direct as by their indirect use. They were probably intended to be thrown among the coal in the bunkers, and with it shoveled into the furnaces of a steam vessel. There they would explode under the boiler, and would probably by such means cause the loss of the vessel. It is possible that the intention might have been to fill them with some material which would explode, either after a certain time or at the high temperature sometimes present in coal cargoes. The coal shells were evidently carefully molded from a lump of coal, and when blacked readily deceive the eye.

The "rats," of which there are two species, are of a more vicious nature. One species is intended to operate upon iron ships; the other upon wooden ones. The "iron ship rat" consists of a block of iron known as "Kentledge," which has a hole bored into it in which is placed a tubular boring tool containing an acid. On the top of the boring tool is a lever, with a weight at its outer end, and this lever can work to and fro horizontally in a piece cut out of the top of the Kentledge. The lever is, of course, carefully boxed in, and the surface of the iron restored. A confederate is required, who will place the machine in the right position—that is, with the bottom of the boring tool downward and on the iron skin of the vessel. Being so placed, the rolling of the ship causes the lever to move backward and forward and the end of the tool to cut into the ship's plates, the action being promoted by the acid and by a slight pressure given to the boring tool by a spring. The terrible process may be somewhat slow, but is very sure.

The wooden ship rat is a more complex machine, and possibly more ingenious. It consists of a box, in which are placed a pair of vertical cylinders, one at each end of the box, and spaced about five feet apart. In the center, between the two, is a horizontal cylinder, having a piston working in it, the rod passing through a stuffing box. The outer end of the piston rod works a ratchet drill or auger, the auger being weighted. The two vertical cylinders are each half filled with water and communicate with the horizontal cylinder by pipes, each having its own pipe leading to the end of the horizontal cylinder nearest to it. The consequence is that as the ship rolls the water alternately quits and returns to the vertical cylinders, and, acting first on one side of the piston and then on the other, communicates a reciprocating motion to the piston rod. This motion is converted into a rotary motion at the weighted auger, and in time a hole is bored through the planking of the ship, which gradually fills and may be lost before the seat of the leak is discovered. Provision is made for the release of the auger directly the hole has been bored and the resistance to it removed, when it silently drops through into the sea. Thus the hole is not plugged by the auger and the ends of villany are not defeated. Should the hole be discovered and the box be examined there is nothing in it, except to a professional eye, to show how the hole was produced. Like the iron rat, the wooden rat requires a confederate to place it well for its deadly work. Such are some of the devices for giving effect to one of the foulest offenses against society.

A Thief Caught.

His name was Marston, and he lived on the road from Bethel to Rumford, in Maine. On a certain occasion, Marston bought of a neighboring butcher a very fine Ayrshire calf, and when he had paid for it, he directed the butcher to lead it to his place, and shut it up in the stable, which was accordingly done.

Now it so happened that towards the close of that same day a man came along with a hand-organ and a performing bear, and stopped in the farmer's dooryard to amuse the family. As it had become late when the performance was concluded, the showman asked for a night's lodging, and being an honest looking man, the host was willing to accommodate him; but what should be done with the bear? After a little consideration it was decided to bring the new calf and secure it in a shed attached to the house, and turn Bruin into the stable pen.

It was past midnight when the family of the farmhouse were aroused by a terrible outcry from the stable. The farmer and his peripatetic guest arose and hurried on their clothes, and with a lighted lantern went forth to the stable, where, to his great surprise, Marston found the butcher, of whom he had purchased the calf, in the grasp of the bear, and being hugged most unmercifully. The bear could not bite, being muzzled. The farmer quickly comprehended the situation, and explained it to the owner of the bear, who, to punish the would-be thief, and make him confess, cried out:

"Hi! Hug him, Jack! Hug him till he tells us what he was here for."

In response to the call of his master, Bruin hugged so earnestly that the poor butcher roared with pain and fright, and at length, fearing for his life, he confessed that he had come to steal the calf, and begged for mercy.

Marston, thinking him punished sufficiently, directed the owner of the bear to set him free, and the butcher slunk and limped away, with resolutions, it is to be hoped, towards a more honest course in the future.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The American schooner Jefferson Borden, last from Boothbay, Me., about Nov. 21st for Gloucester, England, has been towed into Aberdeen, Scotland, disabled. She had been sixty-seven days on the passage, and the crew were famishing and otherwise unfit for duty. The water ration was a teacupful each day.... The freights from New York west have been advanced slightly......The ladies of Boston have presented handsome banners to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the Norfolk Light Artillery, the Fifth Maryland, and the Washington Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., as mementoes of the Bunker Hill centennial......Masters of vessels are warned to keep away from the whole Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals all along the shore and fire at anything that approaches......The City of Brooklyn, from New York, ran down an Italian bark off Ireland, and sunk her, three of the crew drowning......A bill was introduced into the Ohio House to request President Grant to dismiss his relatives from office and appoint Union soldiers in their places......The storeship Supply sailed from Europe to collect articles for the Centennial. ......There were over three hundred conversions at Newburgh, N. Y., during Mrs. Van Cott's revival......The Democrats of Texas nominated a full State ticket, headed by Richard Coke for governor......Frank Scott, colored, was hanged in the jailyard, at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of Ransom Phipps, colored, on Christmas eve., 1874. He died easily......Milton McLean, white, was hanged at Jackson, Tenn., and Bill Williams, colored, at Bartlett.

The report of the librarian of Congress shows there are in the library at present 293,507 books and 60,000 pamphlets. He earnestly petitions for a new building......All the shoe manufactories of Rochester, N. Y., are shut down, as the Crispins will not accede to a twenty per cent. reduction of wages......City Administrator Brown reports the city debt of New Orleans to be over $21,000,000. An effort will soon be made to compromise with the bondholders at sixty cents on the dollar, the city issuing new consolidated bonds at this rate in lieu of the outstanding obligations. ......A train filled with military recruits ran off the track and plunged down an embankment near Odessa, Russia. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated, and many were burned to death. The total number of persons killed was sixty-eight, and fifty-four were injured, several fatally.... Late advices from Khodjend say it is estimated that 25,000 insurgent Turcomans are assembled in the neighborhood of Andijan, which is expected to be the chief theater of the war. Andijan has been fortified, and is capable of offering strenuous resistance......Angus McIver was hanged at Winnipeg, Canada, for murder. He maintained to the last that the night of the murder was a blank to him...... At Osborn, Mo., burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels, all the stores, and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars and escaped......At Milwaukee a new telegraphic invention was tried, and sixteen messages were sent over one wire at once......An additional horticultural building is to be erected on the Centennial grounds, to accommodate the applicants for space in which to exhibit flowers, plants, etc.... Gov. Tilden has declined to pardon Stokes, who killed Fisk......Hugh Murray died in Brooklyn, N. Y., from hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a cat.

The direct cable is again in working order, the break having been found about 125 miles from Nova Scotia......John Knight struck his wife with his fist, in New York, knocking her down a flight of stairs and through a glass door. The broken glass cut her throat, and she died immediately......Gen. Cortina, who commanded the raids on the American border, has been released by the Mexican authorities. ......The Pope has handed to the Bavarian embassador at the vatican a protest against the violation by Bavaria of the concordat by the enactment of the civil marriage law. The Bavarian government does not intend to notice the protest...... A dispatch from the seat of the Herzegovinian war states that over three hundred soldiers have been frozen to death near Douza, and many are in hospital from frost bite......Hamil, the oarsman, is dead. ......Austria is calling out her reserve troops, and the signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and the places where the troops are to cross the Unna river are already fixed....Serious disturbances occurred at the place of the miners' strike, at Charleroi, Belgium. The military were obliged to interfere, and several persons were killed or wounded. A battalion of guards went to the scene of the troubles....Burgess, colored, confined in Baton Rouge (La.) jail for killing a white man, was hanged by a mob.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Delhi on his tour through India......When the Egyptians occupied the Zanzibarian town of Brava, the soldiers obstructed the way of Mr. Kirk, the British consul, and the Egyptian officer in command refused to apologize, whereupon Mr. Kirk ordered up the English man-of-war Thetis, and threatened to bombard the town if an apology was not forthcoming before a specified time. The Egyptian officer apologized an hour before the expiration of the time, but the Thetis was already cleared for action...... The German government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowski unconditionally at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but he will be closely watched, and again arraigned if he infringes the ecclesiastical laws......Antoine Martens, a cigar dealer of New York, became jealous of a man named Rogers, who was somewhat attentive to Mrs. Martens, and returning from the street one evening and finding Rogers in their living room, back of the store, drew a pistol and fired at him four times, mortally wounding him.... Martens then blew his own brains out.....The jury in the trial of Geo. D. Lord for alleged canal frauds at Buffalo, N. Y., reported that they could not agree, and were accordingly discharged......Chas. O'Conor, the noted lawyer, who has been repeatedly given up by his physicians, is now able to move about his room aided by a cane, and will undoubtedly recover.

The New Hampshire Democratic convention nominated Hon. Daniel Marcy for governor. The resolutions declare that the issues of war are settled, and that the government should turn its attention to the work of restoring commerce and public prosperity; declare that the Democratic party is the historic advocate of a currency convertible into coin, and demand a speedy return to specie payments, honest government, and administrative reform; favors religious toleration, non-sectarian schools, and a tariff for revenue only, and opposes a third Presidential term.... Egypt's contributions to the Centennial have arrived—being the earliest on the ground. They comprise six thousand numbers in the catalogue, and consist of jewels, embroideries, weapons, etc......A Mrs. Lynch residing in Philadelphia, shot a Mrs. Osborne, in the street, for refusing to take back a slander.... Large whisky frauds have been unearthed in New Orleans.....The Spanish steamer Alegria was lost at Porto Rico and six persons were drowned.....Dr. Antonio Borrero has become president of Ecuador.....The State debt of Georgia amounts to $8,005,800....The Louisiana House, with the aid of twelve Senators, chose Mr. Eustis for United States Senator, to contest Mr. Pinchback's place......Abancay, Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake, but the loss of life is unknown......The business portion of Valparaiso was flooded, causing a loss of two lives and property valued at $1,500,000.

The national Republican committee, at Washington, decided to hold the next Republican Presidential convention at Cincinnati, on the fourteenth of June next......The Parisian municipal council will send to Philadelphia the models of the squares and public buildings which figured at the Vienna exhibition..... Joseph Lapage, charged with the murder of Josie Langmaid on the fourth of last October, was sentenced at Concord, N. H., to be hanged January 19, 1877......A violent gale in the western Mediterranean swept the Algerian coast with great fury. The damage to property at Oran alone is estimated at $100,000. ......Russia is making preparations for the transportation of immense numbers of troops as soon as the weather permits; and to that end work is being pushed night and day to complete a third track to the railway from Moscow to Polish Lithuania.....It is believed that the "Black Ball" ship Harvest Queen was run down and sunk in the Irish channel, and that her entire crew of thirty were drowned......Gov. Ludington, of Wisconsin, reports the State debt at $2,252,057......The Harvard College annual report shows that there are 716 students in attendance......Three boys, aged from ten to thirteen years, were drowned at Lowell, Mass., the wind carrying the sled on which they were riding into the swift water.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented the petition of 26,016 women of Utah asking the repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State in the Union, etc.

Mr. Thurman (Rep.), of Ohio, presented several petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking the repeal of the Resumption act, passed at the last session.

Mr. Dorsey (Rep.), of Arkansas, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and for the protection of the Indian tribes therein, and for other purposes. Referred.

A resolution relative to the revolution in Cuba, and one relating to State rights, were also presented.

Mr. Oglesby (Rep.), of Illinois, presented a petition of citizens of that State asking the repeal of the Resumption act of January, 1875, as well as the National Bank act, and the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, introduced a bill to authorize persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States to be registered as owner or part owner of American vessels.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the Produce Exchange of New York in favor of the passage of the bill to appropriate $1,500,000 for the completion of the preparations for the opening of the Centennial celebration. Referred.

Mr. Cooper (Dem.), of Tennessee, announced the death of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson, and delivered a eulogy on his life and character.

Bills were introduced to equalize bounties of soldiers; to abolish capital punishment; and to place colored troops on an equality with white.

HOUSE.

The first political battle of the session of the House was when Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed to the consideration of the Amnesty bill. Mr. Blaine (Rep.), of Maine, at once came to the front. Mr. Randall desired discussion on the bill, but would not admit of amendments to it. Mr. Blaine desired the bill left open for amendments. The question being taken the bill was rejected by a vote of 172 yeas and 97 nays, not the requisite two-thirds in the majority. Mr. Blaine then moved to reconsider the vote taken, and addressed the House on the subject. Mr. Blaine in his speech desired exemption of Jefferson Davis from its provisions, and was willing the bill should pass, granting amnesty to all others. In his remarks he detailed at length the story of Andersonville, and laid the blame of the sufferings there to Davis. He said: I do not arraign the Southern people for the Andersonville crime. God forbid that I should charge any people with sympathizing with such an order. There were many evidences of great uneasiness among the Southern people about it, and one of the greatest crimes of Mr. Davis was that he concealed it from the Southern people.

Mr. Hill (Dem.), of Georgia, replied to Mr. Blaine on the Amnesty bill. He claimed that Jefferson Davis was not the monster he has been pictured, and the Federals were responsible for the horrors of Andersonville. In concluding his remarks he said: "Let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the ablest patriot, who shall do the most to repair the wrongs of the past, and to promote the glories of the future."

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments. It proposes to retain gold in the treasury to the amount of thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders; requires the national banks to retain gold paid for their interest on bonds deposited to secure currency till they have thirty per cent. of their outstanding notes, and repeals that portion of the Resumption act compelling specie resumption in 1879.

Mr. Garfield (Rep.), of Ohio, continued the discussion. He did not desire to hold Jefferson Davis responsible for the rebellion. He did not believe in the doctrine of vicarious atonement in human affairs. Jefferson Davis was no more guilty than any other man who went into the rebellion with equal light and intelligence. He referred to Andersonville, and to persons North and South during the war, and claimed that while there was inhumanity shown Northern prisoners South, none was practiced in the Northern prisons where Confederate troops were confined. He claimed that the object of the outrageous treatment of prisoners at Andersonville had, therefore, been to make the Union soldiers so that when exchanged they would be valueless.

On the fourth day that the bill was before the House, Mr. Blaine took the floor. He claimed that the bill was specially intended to honor Jefferson Davis, and considered at length the motive of the treatment of prisoners in Northern and Southern prisons. He commenced a cross-examination of members on the other side, but finding that this would use up his hour, dropped it. He ended by saying: If the American Congress by a two-thirds vote shall pronounce Jefferson Davis worthy to be restored to the full rights of American citizenship, I can only vote against it, and hang my head in shame.

Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, proposed an amendment removing political disabilities from all persons who will go before a United States court and take an oath to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Mr. Randall, the originator of the bill, closed the argument with some remarks, and then moved to commit the bill to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report it back forthwith, with Mr. Banks' amendment. The bill with Mr. Banks' amendment—Mr. Blaine's amendment not having been admitted—was referred to the judiciary committee.

Bills were introduced to make it a misdemeanor for United States officials to demand contributions to election funds; to repeal the Bankrupt law; requiring national banks to prepare for specie payments; to abolish stamps on bank checks; for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and to limit the sale of public lands to homestead and preemption settlers.

Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, from the post-office committee, reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, not exceeding four pounds to each package, at one cent for two ounces.

Should Live to One Hundred.

It is stated that man ought to live a century, as it seems to be a general law in the animal creation that life should extend to five times the period required for growth. Many of the insect tribes mature and fructify in an hour and die before the close of day. A dog grows for two years and lives eight; an ox grows for four years and lives sixteen; a horse grows for five years and lives twenty-five; a camel grows for eight years and lives forty; a man grows for twenty years and should live to one hundred.

An old salt, when asked how he felt during a severe gale which he encountered at sea, and during which the ship was in great peril, replied, in all sincerity and simplicity: "Why, I thought, what will the poor fellows on shore do now?"

As people learn how true economy it is to use Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), the common, adulterated, dishonest soaps are being driven out of the market. Try it.

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In the year closing June 30, 1875, the United States exported to foreign countries, as shown by custom house returns at Washington, parlor or reed organs to the aggregate value of $363,132. The exports for the previous year were $292,151, showing some increase. It is remarkable that more than half of these exports in each year were the cabinet organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose exports in 1875 were $185,820, and in 1874 were $163,169. Considering that there are in this country from two hundred to two hundred and fifty makers, this fact that more than half the instruments exported are from this one company, shows in what high estimation its work is held abroad.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

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These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been cured in a very great number of cases* (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¾ @	13½
Common to Good Texans	09 @	08¾
Milch Cows	55 00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	07¾ @	07¾
Dressed	08¾ @	09¾
Sheep	04 @	06
Lambs	05¾ @	08
Cotton—Middling	13¾ @	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 35 @	6 00
State Extra	5 25 @	5 35
Wheat—Red Western	1 17 @	1 27
No. 2 Spring	1 24 @	1 24
Rye—State	95 @	96
Barley—State	90 @	90
Barley—Malt	1 35 @	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	47 @	47
Corn—Mixed Western	66 @	67
Hay, per cwt.	65 @	1 15
Straw, per cwt.	50 @	1 10
Hops—'75s—21 @25 ...olds	04 @	07
Pork—Mess	20 75 @	21 00
Lard	12½ @	13¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	27 00 @	27 00
No. 2, new	14 00 @	13 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	5 10 @	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	25 @	25
Petroleum—Crude ......07⅞@07⅞	Refined,	14
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	33
Texas	21 @	33
Australian	38 @	40
Butter—State	34 @	35
Western Dairy	28 @	26
Western Yellow	18 @	21
Western Ordinary	16 @	19
Pennsylvania Fine	23 @	31
Cheese—State Factory	07½ @	13½
State Skimmed	03 @	07
Western	05½ @	12
Eggs—State	28 @	29

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 60 @	1 80
Rye—State	90 @	91
Corn—Mixed	69 @	74
Barley—State	71 @	78
Oats—State	40 @	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 00 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 35 @	1 38
Corn—Mixed	51 @	54
Oats	37 @	37
Rye	89 @	91
Barley	90 @	1 03

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾ @	12¾
Flour—Extra	6 75 @	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 40 @	1 49
Rye	75 @	80
Corn—Yellow	58 @	61
Oats—Mixed	47 @	48
Petroleum	07½ @	08

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	07 @	07½
Sheep	05½ @	07
Hogs—Dressed	11 @	12½
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 20 @	5 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 00 @	1 15
Rye	85 @	87
Corn—Yellow	61 @	61
Mixed	59 @	60
Oats—Mixed	44 @	50
Petroleum—Crude ......10¾@10¾	Refined,	13½

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00 @	9 50
Sheep	2 00 @	6 50
Lambs	—	—

20 Fancy Scroll Cards, 5 Styles, no Name, 10c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

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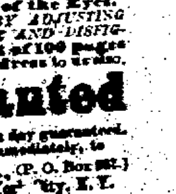

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